period of relief from public duties to respond to the notification which you brought to me on June 20 of my nomination for the office of Pres-ident of the United States by the Republican National Convention recently held at Minne-

I accept the nomination, and am grateful for the approval expressed by the convention of the acts of the administration.

the acts of the administration.

The great work of the Fifty-first Congress has been subjected to the revision of a Democratic House of Representatives and the acts of the executive department to its scrutiny and investigation. There has seldom been a time, I think, when a change from the declared policies of the Republican to the declared policies of the Democratic party involved such serious results to the business interests of the country. A brief review of what has been done and of what the Democratic party proposes to undo will justify this opinion. undo will justify this opinion

The President then at some length compares the present system of banking and the issuance of money with that which prevailed before the withdrawal of State bank Issues, and declares that the present plan is the safest ever yet devised.

He touches upon the commerce upon the seas and recognizes the fact that our exports are carried in vessels sailing under foreign flags. He says:

ing under foreign flags. He says:

The merchandise balance of trade, the treasury books show, is largely reduced by the annual tribute which we pay for freight and passage money. The great ships—the fastest on the sea—which are now in peace profiting by our trade, are, in a secondary sense, war ships of their respective governments, and in time of war would, under existing contracts with those governments, speedily take on the guns for which their decks are already prepared and enter with terrible efficiency upon the work of destroying our commerce.

The undisputed fact is that the great steamship lines of Europe were built up and are now in part sustained by direct or indirect government aid, the latter taking the form of liberal pay for carrying the mails or of an annual bonus given in consideration of agreements to construct ships so as to adapt them for carrying an armament and to turn them over to the Government on demand, upon specified terms. It was plain to every intelligent American that if the United States would have such lines a similar policy must be entered upon. The Fifty-first Congress enacted such a law, and under its beneficent influence sixteen American steamships of an aggregate tonnage of 57,400 tons and costing \$7,400.000 have been built or contracted to be built in the American ship-yards. In addition to this, lit is now practically certain that we shall soon have under the American In addition to this it is now practically certain that we shall soon have under the American flag one of the finest steamship lines sailing out of New York for any European port. This contract will result in the construction in American ship-yards of four new passenger steamships of 10,00 tons each, costing about \$8,000,900, and will add to our naval reserve six steamships the fastest upon the sea.

Mr. Harrison favors the development of our South Atlantic and Gulf ports, and the increased application of the policy of reciprocity in South American trade. For this latter, he ascribes all eredit to Mr. Blaine, and in summing up results and prospects, says:

eeting held in March last of the asso ciated chambers of commerce of Great Britain the President reported that the exports from Great Britain to the Latin American countries during the last year had decreased \$23,750,000. and that this was not due to temporary causes, but directly to the reciprocity policy of the United States. Germany and France have also shown their startled appreciation of the fact that a new and vigorous contestant has ap-peared in the battle of the markets and has al-ready secured important advantages.

The most convincing evidence of the tre-

mendous commercial strength of our position a found in the fact that Great Britain and Spain have found it necessary to make recip-rocal trade agreements with us for their West India colonies, and that Germany and Austria ave given us important concessions in exchange for the continued free importation of

-sugar product. A few details only as to the increase in our trade can be given here. Taking all the countries with which arrangements have been made, our trade to June 30, 1892, had increased 23.78 per cent; with Cuba during the first ten months our exports increased \$5,702,193 or 54.8 per cent; and with Porto Rico \$590,509 or 34 per cent. The liberal participation of our farmers in the benefits of this policy is shown by the following report from our Consul General at Havana under date of July 26 last:

During the first half year of 1891, Havana received 140,056 bags of flour from Spain and other ports of the Island about an equal mount, or approximately 280,112 bags. ing the same period Havana received 13,976 bags of American flour and other ports approxmately an equal amount, making about 28,000

But for the first half of this year Spain has sent less than 1,000 bags to the whole island and the United States has sent to Hayana alone 168,487 bags and about an equal amount to other ports of the island, making approximately 337,000 for the first half of 1892.

Partly by reason of the reciprocal trade agreement but more largely by reason of the removal of the sanitary restrictions against American pork, our export of pork products to Germany Increased during the ten months ending June 30 last \$2,025,074, or about 32 per

The British Trade Journal of London, in a recent issue, speaking of the increase of American coal exports and of the falling off of the English coal exports to Cuba says: "It is another case of American competition. The United States now supply Cuba with about 159,000 tons of coal annually, and there is every prospect of this trade increasing as the forests of the island become exhausted and the use of steam machinery on the estates is developed. Alabama coal especially is securing a reputa-Alabama coal especially is securing a reputa-tion in the Spanish West Indies, and the river and rail improvements of the Southern States will undoubteply create an important Gulf trade. The new reciprocity policy by which the United States are enabled to import Cuban sugar will of course assist the American coal exporters even more effectively than the new ines of railway.

The President fears the loss of present, and endangering of future trade, if the Democrats are successful, for he declares they favor repeal of the reciprocity provision. He further says:

The declaration of the platform in favor of the American doctrine of protection meets my most hearty approval. The convention did not adopt a schedule but a principle that is to control all the tariff schedules. There may be differences of opinion among protectionists. be differences of opinion among protectionists as to the rate upon particular articles necesto effect an equalization between wages

In some not remote national campaigns the issue has been—or, more correctly, has been made to appear to be—between a high and low protective tariff, both parties expressing some solicitous regard for the wages of our working people and for the prosperity of our domestic industries. But under a more courageous leadership the Democratic party has now practically declared that, if given power, it will enact a tariff law without any regard to its effect upon wages or upon the capital invested in our great industries.

The majority report of the Committee on Platform to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago contained this clause:

"That when custom-house taxation is levied In some not remote national campaigns the

rion at Chicago contained this clause:

That when custom-house taxation is levied upon articles of any kind produced in this country the difference between the cost o' labor here and abroad, when such a difference exists, fully measures any possible benefits to labor, and the enormous additional impossitions of the existing tariff fall with crushing force upon our farmers and workingmen."

Here we have a distinct admission of the Republican contention that American workmen are advantaged by a tariff rate equal to the difference between home and foreign wages, and a declaration only against the alleged "additional impositions" of the existing tariff law. Again, this majority report further declared: "But in making a reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth.

Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The Issues Are Defined—Policy of the Republicans—The Contest Lies Between Protection and Free Trade—Fair Elections and Reciprocity Touched Upon.

The President's Letter.

President Harrison's letter accepting the Republican Presidential nomination was made public Monday night. It contains over 10,000 words, is dated at Washington, and the substance is as follows:

The Hon. W. McKinley, Jr., and Others, Committee, etc:

Gentlemen—I now avail myself of the first period of relief from public duties to respond to the notification which you brought to me on June 20 of my nomination for the office of President of the labor and the capital thus involved."

Here we have an admission that many of our industries depend upon protective duties are admission that tariff changes should be regardful of the workmen in such industries and of the invested capital.

The overwhelming rejection of these propositions which had before received the annetion of Democratic National Conventions was not more indicative of the new and more courage out leidership to which the party has now committed itself than the substitute which was adopted. This substitute declares that protection, low protection—all unconstitutional—high protection, low protection—all unconstitutional in protection and protection and protection, low protection—all unconstitutional in protection and prote

of the Democrats to-day was the policy of Jefferson or Jackson, and characterizes the present doctrine as "destructive

of Jefferson or Jackson, and characterizes the present doctrine as "destructive and un-American." He says:

There is not a thoughtful business man in the country who does not know that the enactment into law of the declaration of the Chicago convention on the subject of the tariff would at once plunge the country into a business convulsion such as it has never seen; and there is not a thoughtful workingman who does not know that it would at once enormously reduce the amount of work to be done in this country by the increase of importations that would follow and necessitate a reduction of his wages to the European standard. If any one suggests that this radical policy will not be executed if the Democratic party attains power what shall be thought of a party that is capable of thus triffing with great interests? The threat of such legislation would be only less hurtful than the fact.

And now a few words in regard to the existing tariff law. We are fortunately able to judge of its influence upon production and prices by the market reports. The day of the prophet of calarmity has been succeeded by that of the trade reporter. An examination into the effect of the law upon the prices of pretection products and of the coat of such articles as enter into the living of people of small means has been made by a committee composed of leading Senators of both parties, with the aid of the best statisticians, and the report, signed by all the members of the committee, has been given to the public. No such wide and careful inquiry has ever been before made. These facts appear from the report:

1. The cost of articles entering into the use of those earning less than \$1,000 per annum has decreased up to May, 1892, 3.4 per cent. while in farm products there has been an increase in prices, owing in part to an increase foreign demand and the opening of new markets. In England during the same period the cost of living increased 1.9 per cent. Tested by their power to purchase articles of necessity the earnings of our working people

cereals 33,99 per cent.

The ninth annual report of the chief of the bureau of labor statistics of the State of New York, a Democratic officer, very recently issued, strongly corroborates, as to that State, the facts found by the Senate committee.

In view of this showing it is plain that this tariff law has not imposed burdens but conferred benefits on the farmer and the working-

Some special effects of the act should be noticed. It was a courageous attempt to rid our people of a long maintained foreign monopoly on the production of tin plate, pearl buttons, silk plush, linens, lace, etc. Once or twice in our history the production of tin plate htd been attempted, and the prices obtained by the Welsh makers would have enabled our makers to produce it at a profit. But the Welsh makers at once cut prices to a point that drove the American beginners out of the business, and when this was accomplished again made their own prices. A correspondent of the Industrial World, the official organ of the Welsh tin-plate workers, published at Swansea, in the issue of June 10, 1892, advises a new trial of these methods. He says:

"It is clearly the interest of both (employer and transfer of the interest of both (employer and transfer of the says: special effects of the act should be no

is clearly the interest of both (er and workmen) to produce tin-plates, tariff or no tariff, at a price that will drive all competi-tors from the field."

But in spite of the doubts raised by the elections of 1890, and of the machinations of oreign producers to maintain their monopoly the tin-plate industry has been established in the United States, and the alliance between the Welsh producers and the Democratic party for its destruction will not succeed

The President then shows that in this country the past year there was produced over 13,000,000 pounds of tin and terne plates. In continuance:

Another industry that has been practically created by the McKinley law is the making of pearl buttons. Few articles coming to us from abroad were so distinctly the product of star-

wation wages.

But, without unduly extending this letter, I cannot follow in detail the influences of the tariff law of 1890. This tariff law has given employment to many thousands of American men and women, and will each year give em-ployment to increasing thousands. Its repeal would throw thousands out of employment and give work to others only at reduced wages. In considering the motives of Dem-

ocracy's leaders, the President says: The appeals of the free-trader to the workingman are largely addressed to his prejudices or to his passions, and not infrequently are pronouncedly communistic." But of the outcome, he says: They will settle the tariff contest in the calm light of their November firesides, and with sole reference to the prosperity of the country of which they are citizens and of the homes they have founded for their wives and children.'

No intelligent advocate of a protective tariff claims that it is able of itself to maintain a uniform rate of wages without regard to fluctuations in the supply of and demand for the products of labor, but it is confidently claimed that protective duties strongly tend to hold up wages, and are the only barrier against a reduction to the European scale.

up wages, and are the only barrier against a reduction to the European scale.

The Southern States have had a liberal participation in the benefits of the tariff law, and, though their representatives have generally opposed the protection policy, I rejoice that their sugar, rice, coal, ores, iron, fruits, cotton cloths and other products have not been left to the fate which the votes of their Representatives would have brought upon them. In the construction of the Nicaragua canal, in the new trade with South and Central America, in the establishment of American steamship lines, these States have also special interests, and all these interests will not always consent to be without representation at Washington.

not sliways consent to be without representation at Washington.

Shrewdly, but not quite fairly, our adversaries speak only of the increased duties imposed upon tin, pearl buttons and other articles by the McKinley bill, and omit altogether any reference to the great and beneficial enlargement of the free list. During the last fiscal year \$458,009,772 worth of merchandise, or \$5.35 per cent. of our total importations came in free (the largest percentage in our history), while in 1889 the per cent. of free importations was only 34.42 per cent. The placing of sugar upon the free list has saved to the consumer in duties in fifteen months, after paying the bountles provided for, \$87,000,000. This relief has been substantially felt in every household upon every Saturday's purchase of the workingman.

one of the favorite arguments against a protective tariff is that it shuts us out from a participation in what is called, with swelling emphasis, "the markets of the world." If this view is not a false one, how does it happen that our commercial competitors are not able to bear with more serenity our supposed surrender to them of the "markets of the world," and how does it happen that the partial loss of our market closes foreign tin-plate mills and plush factories that still have all other markets? Our natural advantages, our protective tariff our natural advantages, our protective tariff and the reciprocity policy make it possible for us to have a large participation in the "markets of the world" without opening our own to a competition that would destroy the comfort and independence of our people.

Of bimetallism he says: The resolution of the convention in favor of bimetallism declares, I think, the true and necessary conditions of a movement that has, upon these lines, my cordial adherence and support, I am thoroughly convinced that the free coinage of silver at such a ratio to gold as will maintain the equality in their commercial uses of the two coined dellars, would conduce to the prosperity of all the great producing and commercial nations of the world. The one essential condition is that these dellars shall have and retain an equal acceptability and value in all commercial transactions.

His further remarks upon this head are but illustrative. Concerning regulations of elections:
In my last annual message to Congress, I wings, and tails.

possible to secure a calm, patriotic consideration of such constitutional or statutory
changes as may be necessary to secure the
choice of the officers of the Government to the
people by fair apportionments and free elections. I believe it would be possible to constitute a commission, non-partisan in its membership, and composed of patriotic, wise, and
impartial men, to whom a consideration of the
questions of evils connected with our
election systems and methods might be
committed with a good prospect of securing
unanimity in some plan for removing
or mitigating those evils. The constitution would permit the selection of the
commission to be vested in the Supreme Ceurt
if that method would give the best guaranty of
impartiality. This commission should be
charged with the duty of inquiring into the
whole subject of the law of elections as related to the choice of officers of the National
Government, with a view to securing to every
elector a free and unmolested exercise of the
suffrage and as near an approach to an equality
of value 'u each ballot cast as is attainable.
The demand that the limitations of suffrage
shall be found in the ballot, and only there, is
a just demand and no just man should resent
or resist it.

It seemed to me that an appeal to our people

or resist it.

It seemed to me that an appeal to our people to consider the question of readjusting our legislation upon absolutely fair non-partisan lines might find some effective response. Many times I have had occasion to say that laws and election methods, designed to give unfair advantages to the party making them, would some time be used to perpetuate in power a faction of a party against a will of the majority of the people. Of this we seem to have an illustration in the recent State election in Alabama.

The situation in Alabama is revewied at length, and the President says:

I shall again urge upon Congress that provision be made for the appointment of a non-partisan commission to consider the subject of apportionments and elections in their relation to the choice of federal officers. Mr. Harrison expresses himself as thoroughly satisfied with the civil service

system. Upon the education question

The approval so heartily given by the convention to all those agencies which contribute to the education of the children of the land to the education of the children of the land was worthly bestowed and meets my hearty approval, as does also the declaration as to liberty of thought and conscience and the separation of church and state. The safety of a republic is an intelligent citizenship and the increased interest manifested in the States in education. The public-school system, however, was not intended to restrain the natural right of the parent after centributing to the ever, was not intended to restrain the natural right of the parent, after contributing to the public-school fund, to choose other educational agencies for his children. I favored aid by the general government to the public schools, with a special view to the necessities of some of the Southern States. But it is gratifying to notice that many of these States are, with commendable liberality, developing their school systems and increasing their school systems and increasing their school revenues to the great advantage of the children of both races.

The considerate attention of the farmers of the whole country is invited to the work done through the State and Agricultural Departments in the interest of agriculture.

Then is shown how by inspection of

Then is shown how, by inspection of our meats, the markets of several Euro-

pean countries were opened to our prod-The President strongly advocates the

Nicaragua Canal. Of the foreign policy, he says: It has been the purpose of the administra-tion to make its foreign policy not a matter of partisan politics but of patrictism and na-tional honor; and I have very great gratifica-tion in being able to state that the Democratic

tion in being able to state that the Democratic members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs responded in a true American spirit, and I frankly confess my obligation for needed cooperation. They did not regard a patient but firm insistance upon American rights and upon immunity from insult and injury for our citizens and sailors in foreign ports as a policy of "irritation and bluster." They did not believe, as some others seem to believe, that to be a Democrat one must take the foreign side of every internation question if a Republican.

I do not believe that a tame submission to insult and outrage by any nation at the hands of any other can ever form the basis of a lasting friendship—the necessary element of mu-

of any other can ever form the basis of a lasting friendship—the necessary element of mutual respect will be wanting.

The Chilian incident, now so happily and honorably adjusted, will, I do not doubt, place our relations with that brave people upon a more friendly basis than ever before. In our relations with the great Europen powers, the rights of the United States and our citizens have been insisted upon with firmness. Never before, I think, in a like period have so many imporant treaties and commercial agreements Imporant treaties and commercial agreements been concluded, and never before, I am sure, have the honor and influence, national and commertal of the United States been held in

commerial of the United States been held in higher estimation in both hemispheres.

The Union soldiers and sallors are now veterans of time as well as of war. The parallels of age have apppoached close to the citadels of life, and the end, for each, of a brave and honorable struggle is not remote. Increasing infirmity and years give the minor tones of sadness and pathos to the mighty appeals of service and suffering. The ear that does not listen with sympathy and the heart that does not respond with generosity are the ear and heart of an alien and not of an American. Now, soon again the surviving veterans are to parade upon the great avenues of the national capital, and every tribute of honor and love should attend the march. A comrade in the column of the victors' parade in 1865, I am not less a comrade now.

column of the victors' parade in 1865, I am not less a comrade now.

The necessity for a careful discrimination among the immigrants seeking our shores becomes every day more apparent. We don't want and should not receive those who by resson of bad character or habit are not wanted at home. The industrious and self-respecting, the lovers of law and liberty, should be discriminated from the pauper, the criminal, and the anarchist, who come only to burden and disturb our communities. Every effort has been made to enforce the laws and some convictions have been secured under the contract-labor law.

The general condition of our country is one of great prosperity. The blessing of God has rested upon our fields and upon our people. The annual value of our foreign commerce has increased more than \$400,000,000 over the average for the preceding ten years, and more than \$210,000,000 over 1870, the last year unaffected by the new tariff. Our exports in 1892 exceeded those of 1870 by more than \$172,000,000 and the annual average for ten years by \$205,000,000. Our exports of breadstuffs increased over those of 1870 more than \$144,000,000, of provisions over \$4,000,000, and of manufactures over \$8,000,000. The merchandise balance of trade in our favor in 1892 was \$202,-944,342. No other nation can match the commercial progress which those figures disclose. Our compassion may well go out to these whose party necessities and habits still compel them to declare that our people are oppressed and our trade restricted by a protective tariff.

In closing, the President decries the increased more than \$400,000,000 over the aver-

In closing, the President decries the policy of change advocated by the Democrats. He says:

A change in the personnel of a national administration is of comparatively little moment. If those exercising public functions are able, honest, diligent, and faithful, others possessing all these qualities may be found to take their places. But changes in the laws and in administrative policies are of great moment. When public affairs have been given a direction and business has adjusted itself to those lines any sudden change involves a stoppage and new business adjustjusted itself to those lines any sudden change involves a stoppage and new business adjustments. If the change of direction is so radical as to bring the commercial turn-table into use the business changes involved are not readjustments, but recenstructions. The Democratic party offers a programme of demolition. The protective policy, to which all business, even that of the importer, is now adjusted; the reciprocity policy, the new merchant marine, are all to be demolished—not gradually, not taken down, but blown up. To this programme of destruction it has added one constructive feature, the re-establishment of State banks of issue.

The policy of the Republican party is distinctively a policy of safe progression and development—or new factories, new markets and new ships. It will subject business to no perilous changes, but offers attractive opportunities for expansion upon familiar lines.

Something About Gingerbread. We should be greatly surprised to see our everyday bread come to our tables tied with yellow and green ribbons or decorated with golden stars, but there was a time in England when so simple a thing as gingerbread was treated in a much more extraordinary way. In its earlier form gingerbread was simply a bread paste, with ginger and sweetening added. A very crude imagination went to work at it, and the market-places were crowded with gingerbread kings and queens, saints and roosters, adorned with gilt dies and miseries that ever beset mancrowns and scepters, with halos kind-honest work, which you intend

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson-Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures -Time Well Spont.

The Divinity of Christ. The lesson for Sunday, Sept. 18, may e found in John 20: 22-30. INTRODUCTORY.

A lesson is here introduced from the Gospel of John. It takes us back into the life of Christ and to his own sayings, a resort which needs often to be made. Who was Jesus? Who is Jesus? It is the world's query still. And how refreshing it is to come away from men's surmises and speculations to Christ's own word regarding himself. Surely we can make no mistake here, the outline is so plain. "I and my Father are one." On this central principle of the deity of Christ is tased all Christian doctrine, all Christian beneficence, all Christian hope. Study it

WHAT THE LESSON SAYS. At Jerusalem. This is the beginning of a new paragraph and might well have marked the opening of another chapter. That which goes before was in connec tion with the Feast of Tabernacles, several months earlier.—The feast of dedication. Greek: initation or consecration. It was much like the Feast of Tabernacles, and was instituted to commemorate the rebuilding of the sacred place under the Maccabaans B. C. 164. Like the feast of Purim it was of po litical character and was added to the older sacred festivals of Passover, Pentecost and Tabernacles.

Jesus walked. Better, was walking. Imperfect tense, of frequentative or customary action. Suggestively, the word peripatetic is from this verb. Jesus was the great peripatetic teacher .-Solomon's porch. On the northeastern side of the temple.

Then came the Jews around about As if anxious to learn. The word means sometimes to besiege,-Make us to doubt. A peculiar expression, literally, hold up our souls, i. e., in suspense.— Plainly. The word elsewhere rendered boldly. Heb. 4: 16; 10: 19. Confidence at Heb. 10: 35 is the same word. It signifies here strong, free utterance,

1 told you; e. g., 8: 58. In a recent conversation. Ye believed not. Rather, believe not, present tense.-Bear witness, i. e., give the plain declaration of his divinity for which they were asking. Not of my sheep. The essential qual ity of lamblike discipleship, then, is

My sheep hear. Faith affecting all the faculties. The word here signifies to hearken .- I know them. They recognized in the accent of his voice one who knew them. They follow me. Faith guiding the foot as well as the

I give to them eternal life. A very plain answer to their question .-Neon. Greek: into the eternities. -- No man. Better, no one (tis) .--- Pluck. As used of the forcible seizure that would mark the violent action of a wild beast.

My Father. Rather, the Father Greater than all. The reference is here to his might .- My Father's hand. One of the sweetest expressions of all the word.

WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES. I told you and ye believed not? It was not more information they needed, but more faith. He had told them over and over again, and yet how many were still unbelieving (the verb is in the present tense, ye believe not). Indeed all Christ's works kept clamoring of his divinity, and yet they kept saying, tell us again, tell us plainly. How like wit-less, petulant children we all are! Christ's early miracles are still before us, his latter day works, more wonderful still, press upon us, his words of eternal life, his wonderfull career are known to us and yet we say, "How long dost thou make us to doubt? If thou be the Christ tell us plainly." What is the matter with us? The devil's unfaith.

I give unto them eternal life. I heard a famous preacher of the West giving his conception of the Christ. He had come out into a new light. The words "atonement," "substitution," and "the blood" were left behind. Christ was merely the reconciler, no pun'shment borne, no debt paid. Jesus Christ came to show the way back to the Father and to declare the love of God and eternal life. No wonder the artless and ingenuous young Christian to whom he was talking in his large way, but happily in vain, startled him suddenly with the query, "Doctor, you believe that Jesus was divine, do you not?" He paused, "Why do you ask me such a question?" Nay, good doctor of divinity, the question is not strange; we common people look for an atonement that pays something and a Christ that gives some thing. Alas for the pulpits that read no deeper than "I show unto them eternal life.

Neither shall any man plu k them out of my hand. How about devils? Suppose we leave it as written, neither sholl any one-man, angels, princi-palities, powers. God is able to subdue them all and bring his own off more than conquerors. It was Whitfield's last text preached from English soil, and with it he bade defiance to all the powers of the world and to death itself. Surely it is well with those who put their trust in Christ. I have just been reading that marvelous Fifty-third of Isaiah as it tells of him who for this humble offering of his soul shall be made to divide his "portion with the strong," and I have dropped my head on the book and said, prayerfully, "Lord Jesus, my portion with thine!" Say it again, "If God be for us, who is he that is against us?" I. e., what care we, who are kept. "Kept by the power of God, through faith unto salvation." Duncan Matheson saw death approaching, and he ordered this word of mingled defiance and confidence placed upon his tombstone, this and nothing more-

Next Lessen-"The Lord's Supper:" 1 Cor. 11: 23, 24, or Quarterly Review.

Grains of Gold.

OPINIONS grounded on prejudice are always sustained with the greatest violence.-Jeffery.

I know no manner of speaking so offensive as that of giving praise and closing it with an exception.-Steele. HE submits to be seen through a mi-

croscope who suffers himself to be caught in a fit of passion.-Lavater. WORK is the grand cure for all mala-

getting done.

MISSING LINKS.

THE best draft horses in the country are reared in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

THE flavor of an ostrich egg is exzellent, and one egg makes an ordi-

nary meal. More than 1,300,000 copies of Zola's novels, exclusive of translations,

have been sold. THE first folio 1623 edition of Shakspeare is under process of reproduction by means of photography.

DURING the last financial year the German Government paid away \$1,-990,000 in pensions to naval and miltary officers.

OUT of fifty-two artists who have been singing this season at Covent Garden (London) Italian opera only four are genuine Italians.

THE religious fatalism in the Hindoos' life extends also to their intellectual state. In grammar, as in faith, kismet rules supreme.

THE great cantilever bridge at Niagara Falls is entirely composed of steel. It is 810 feet in length, weighs 3,000 tons and cost \$900,000. In England they do not chew gum,

looking at the habit as vulgar and low, but the Australians have already taken kindly to it and are indulging THE Military Weekly of Berlin says that there have been 194 ministers of

war in Spain during the century, the

average time of service being six months. A DEXTER woman became so infatuated with the Christian scientist theory that she laid away her false

teeth, thinking that her natural ones would grow again. Our of a total of 73,034 paupers in almshouses in the United States in the year covered by the eleventh cen-

sus 91.15 per cent, were white and 8.85 per cent. were colored. In China they tie a red cord around a baby's wrists, so that it may grow up quiet and obedient. Should a child turn out bad, they say: "His

parents forgot to bind his wrists." SAN FRANCISCO boasts of having a hotel which is practically earthquake proof. It is questionable if the men who imbibe too much of its whisky are constructed on the same principle.

If the earth should cease to revolve altogether, the oceans of the equator would forsake their beds and hasten toward the poles. Probably the entire globe north of Boston would be submerged.

THE drivers of the work teams in Paris can beat the "crackers" of Florida at cracking their whips. This is saying much, for the latter got their peculiar designation from their skill in that direction.

LORD SPENCER'S library, which is said to be unrivaled among the private collections of books in England. and which contains a matchless set of Caxton publications, is to be sold at auction next year.

many, apparently. A colored man who went over there from Boston and got naturalized some time ago is now on the roll of pensioners of the state insurance for the aged. THE Servians have a curious cus-

tom of giving a parting kiss to their deceased friends before final burial, and the observance of it has caused a serious epidemic of diphtheria. The custom has now been forbidden. Surely the "silly season" may be

regarded as fairly upon us when American papers will print as a special cable an account of the plentitude of meals and drinks and the paucity of sleep enjoyed by a cheap wise destined to be put on the free list. The Democratic party think they can discredit it, and they make the effort, apparently for the unpatriotic reason that they did not originate it. American comedian during a brief visit to London.

PRIZE-FIGHTER SLADE eloped with the daughter of a mormon bishop. The enraged father pursued the pair for twenty miles, but the speed with which they fled would have aroused the admiration of the Hon. Charles Mitchell himself. So they were married, and Cupid gets the credit for another knock-out.

A GERMAN doctor at Cassel, Germany, undertook a new and peculiar treatment for hysteria. He reasoned that corporal punishment would be more effectual than drugs. The court which investigated the case marked it "brutal," and sent him to jail for six months. He will likely return to asafortida and other antispasmodics that can be proposed in the banks that exist are under the control of the national government, and if they fall as a guarantee. All the banks that exist are under the control of the national government, and if they fall as a guarantee. All the banks that exist are under the control of the national government, and if they fall as a guarantee. All the banks that exist are under the control of the war all this is different. Every page dollar that circulates among the people has the United States behind it as a guarantee. All the banks that exist are under the control of the war all this is different. Every page dollar that circulates among the people has the United States behind it as a guarantee. All the banks that exist are under the control of the war all this is different. Every page dollar that circulates among the people has the United States behind it as a guarantee. All the banks that exist are under the control of the war all this is different. Every page dollar that circulates among the people has the United States behind it as a guarantee. All the banks that exist are under the control of the war all this is different. Every page dollar that circulates among the people has the United States behind it as a guarantee. All the banks that exist are under the control of the war all this is different.

that this insect was mean enough for anything.

A GERMAN writer who doesn't know much about what he is discussing is the latest writer about American women. Among other uncomplimentary things, he gives our girls the credit for the invention of that supreme device of the devil-flirting. It may go by another and more appropriate name in other parts of the world, but its inventor was unquestionably Mother Eve.

Monsieur Wilson, the famous, or infamous, son-in-law of the late President Grevy of France, has again brought himself into disgraceful notoricty. Not content with ruining Grevy's career and hastening his death, he has been found guilty of corruption in securing his election as Mayor of a small French town and fined \$200. This is the way French people treat a scoundrel. In this country such a man could never be elected to any office, but if elected he RACINE wrote the "Andromache" could never be convicted of anything, at 28.

ADVICE FROM BLAINE

ISSUES DEFINED FOR THE RE-PUBLICANS.

He Would Confine the Campaign to Discussion of the Tariff, the Principles of Reciprocity and the National Banking

A Leader's Views.

The following letter from the Hon, James G. Blaine to Chairman Manley, of the Republican State Committee, is made public:

made public:

BAR HARBOR, Me.

The Hon. Joseph H. Manley, Chairman, etc.:

MY DRAR BIR—Not being able, for reasons which I have explained to you, to deliver public speeches in this present campaign, I take the liberty of submitting my views on the issues which I regard as being strongest for the Republicans to urge before the people.

1. The issue of the greatest consequence is the tariff on imports, and it will continue to be until a settlement is effected by a majority so large that it will be tantamount to general

1. The issue of the greatest consequence is the tariff on imports, and it will continue to be until a settlement is effected by a majority so large that it will be tantamount to general acquiescence. The Republicans are aggressive on this subject. Two years ago they passed a general enactment known as the McKinley tariff, which for a time failed to meet with popular approval and was regarded with a certain degree of distrust by those who had always upheld the protective system. But a powerful reaction has come in consequence of the vindication of the McKinley tariff by experience. It is found to have worked admirably, and within the last year has produced a great wolume of business, internal and external, export and import, than the United States ever transacted before. Notwithstanding the character and extent of the opposition to it, agriculture is remunerative, manufactures are prosperous and commetce is more flourishing than at any previous time, thus vindicating the McKinley tariff by an impressive and undeniable series of facts.

Against this tariff the Democratic party have taken a position almost without parallel in the history of the country. They reject entirely the doctrine of protection, pronounce it a frand and anathematize it generally. A resolution to this effect was adopted by the Democratic convention against the report of the Committee on Resolutions by a two-thirds vote, thus manifesting the intelligent participation of every man in the convention. Sometimes a resolution may be adopted in haste, or just when the convention is adjourning it may fail to receive the attention of the members, but this resolution was debated, pro and con, adopted after a contest, and was perfectly understood by the members of the convention.

If any one will take the trouble to read the resolutions to the principles had down by Jefferson as the founder of their party, and can derstood by the members of the convention. The party in general harmony therewith, and if he examines the subject further he will discover th

the tariff be reduced or should this surplus be maintained?

Jefferson pointedly asked: "Shall we suppress the imposts and give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufacturers?" For himself he recommended that "the imposts be maintained," and that the surplus created "should be appropriated to the improvement of roads, canals, rivers and education." If the Constitution did not give sufficient power to warrant these appropriations, Jefferson went so far as to recommend that it be amended. This presents the strongest condition of affairs upon which a protective tariff can be justified, and Jefferson did not hesitate to recommend it. The Democrats of the present day, it is needless to say, are in direct opposition to the policy which Jefferson thus outlined and adhered to.

2. When the principle of reciprocal trade was first proposed to be introduced into the tariff system, the Democrats showed a most generous appreciation of the question and gave it their support, long as Republicans refused to accept it, but when Republicans came to approve it the Democratic support vanished, and

prove it the Democratic support vanished, and instead of favoring, we find the Democratic National Convention passing a resolution hos-tile to the system. But in spite of Democratic opposition we have attained, through reciprocity, a new and valuable trade and the system has demonstrated its many advantages. We were about to declare sugar, molasses, coffee and hides free of all duties, in the McKinley bill, but instead of that we passed a law by which we asked the several nations interested what they would give to have those articles made free. We found that the privileges which we were about to give without cost and without charge would secure a large trade in Brazil, in Cuba and Porto Rico, in the Windward and Leeward islands, in British Guiana and Jamaica. ity, a new and valuable trade and the system THERE is no color line over in Gerward islands, in British Guiana and Jamaica, San Domingo and the five Central American San Domingo and the five Central American States, and to a minor degree in Austria, France, and Germany—all in exchange for the articles which we have intended to gratuitously admit. The free list of the Mckinley tariff is larger in the number of articles and in the aggregate amount of their import value than the dutiable list. What would have been the result to the United States if every article, before it was put on the free list, had been made the subject of inquiry to see what we could get in exchange for it? We omitted to do so for many years. And that neglect has cost the government advantages in trade which would have amounted to tens of millions of dollars.

This is the whole of the reciprocity scheme. This is the whole of the reciprocity scheme. It is very plain and very simple. It secures a valuable trade in exchange for articles other-

3. With all its calami ies the war brought us one great blessing—national currency. There are many who will say that it was worth the cost of the war to bring about so auspicious a result to capital and labor. Prior to the war we had the worst currency system of any enlightened nation in the world. The State banks, with some eventions were thoroughly for ened nation in the world. The State banks, with some exceptions, were thoroughly irresponsible. They existed by thousands throughout the United States. Whenever one of them falled the result was a large loss and great distress among the people. No one was responsible for their bills, and they were generally found scattered in the pockets of the laboring man, to whom they were a total loss, without any redemption whatever. Of the State banks it was often and truly said that their debts were the measure of their profits. They have caused an aggregate loss of hundreds of million of dollars among the poor. Since the close of the war all this is different. Every paper dollar that circulates among the people has when released.

The theory is now advanced that the pestilence that walketh in darkness scientifically known as the B-flat is responsible for the spread of tuberculosis. He biteth first one sleeper in a bed and then another, thus inoculating people with diseases and oculating people with diseases and spreading death as well as discomfort broadcast. It has long been believed I have heard the argument adduced that we I have heard the argument adduced that we would keep the money at home if State banks were instituted, but we should keep it at home because it would be so worthless that nobody would take it abroad. Were the system of State banks revived we would again have discounts at the State lines, large charges for drafts on financial centers and general suspicion of every bill offered in payment, with a liquidation every few years that would be a destructive loss to the innocent holders of bills and corresponding profit to the parties owning the banks.

owning the banks.

The three issues which I have given are the issues on which I would arraign the Democratic party. I would not multiply issues nor be diverted by our opponents from a steadfast adherence to and constant presentation of these questions before the people until every voter is made to know and understand their true and weighty significance.

When They Worked.

MOHAMMED began the Koran at 35. SHELLEY wrote "Queen Mab" at 18. KEATS wrote his "Endymion" at 22. ALEXANDRE DUMAS wrote plays at 22. DISRAELI Wrote "Vivian Gray" at 21. HEINE published his first songs at 23. SWIFT wrote the "Tale of a Tub" at 37. SENECA wrote "De Beneficiis" after 50. RICHARDSON published Pamela